



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

476738

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
1909

"man with a Swede. Select, therefore, those great men out of different countries, whose characters and actions may be best compared together, and present them to our view, without that disguise which the partiality of their countrymen, or the malice of their enemies, may have thrown upon them. If I can animate you to this, posterity will owe me a very great obligation."

I shall close these extracts with a short letter from Voltaire, dated 26th February, 1778, from the *Chateau de Ferney*.

"Il y a quatre jours que j'ai reçu le beau présent dont vous m'avez honoré. Je le lis malgré les fluxions horribles qui me font craindre de perdre entièrement les yeux. Il me fait oublier tous mes maux. C'est à vous et à M. Hume qu'il appartient d'écrire l'histoire. Vous êtes éloquent, savant, et impartial. Je me joins à l'Europe pour vous estimer."

WHILE Dr. Robertson's fame was thus rapidly extending wherever the language in which he wrote was understood and cultivated, he had the singular good fortune to find in M. Suard, a writer fully capable of transfusing into a language still more universal, all the spirit and elegance of the original. It appears from a letter preserved among Dr. Robertson's papers, that M. Suard was selected for this undertaking, by the well known baron d'Holbach. He has since made ample additions to his fame by his own productions; but, if I am not mistaken, it was his translation of Charles V. which first established his reputation, and procured him a seat in the French academy."*

* FROM BARON D'HOLBACH TO DR. ROBERTSON.

Sir,

Paris, the 30th of May, 1768.

I received but a few days ago the favour of your letter, sent to me by Mr. Andrew Stuart; I am very proud of being instrumental in contributing to the translation of the valuable work you are going to publish. The excellent work you have published already is a sure sign of the reception your History of Charles V. will meet with in the continent; such an interesting subject

The high rank which this second publication of Dr. Robertson has long maintained in the list of our English classics, is sufficient to justify the warm encomiums I have already transcribed from the letters of his friends. To the general expressions of praise, however, which they have bestowed on it, I shall take the liberty of adding a few remarks on some of those specific excellencies by which it appears to me to be more peculiarly distinguished.

Among these excellencies, a most important one arises from the address displayed by the author in surmounting a difficulty, which has embarrassed, more or less, all the historians who have attempted to record the transactions of the two last centuries. In consequence of those relations which connect together the different countries of modern Europe as parts of one great system, a general knowledge of the contemporary situation of other nations becomes indispensable to those who would fully comprehend the political transactions of any one state at a particular period. In writing the history of a great nation, accordingly, it is necessary to connect with the narrative, occasional episodes with respect to such foreign affairs as had an influence on the policy of the government, or on the fortunes of the people. To accomplish this with success, by bestowing on these digressions, perspicuity and interest, without entering into that minuteness of detail which might mislead the attention of the reader from the principal subject, is

deserves undoubtedly the attention of all Europe. You are very much in the right of being afraid of the hackney translators of Holland and Paris; accordingly I thought it my duty to find out an able hand capable of answering your desire. M. Suard, a gentleman well known for his style in French, and his knowledge in the English language, has, at my request, undertaken the translation of your valuable book; I know nobody in this country capable of performing better such a grand design. Consequently the best way will be for your bookseller, as soon as he publishes one sheet to send it immediately à *Monsieur M. Suard, Directeur de la Gazette de France, rue St. Roch à Paris*. By means of this the sheets of your book will be translated as soon as they come from the press, provided the bookseller of London is very strict in not shewing the same favour to any other man upon the continent.

I have the honour to be with great consideration, &c.

“ Adam Smith.” It was, indeed, a subject worthy of their genius ; for, in the whole history of human affairs, no spectacle occurs so wonderful in itself, or so momentous in its consequences, as the growth of that system which took its rise from the conquests of the barbarians. In consequence of these, the western parts of Europe were overspread with a thick night of superstition and ignorance, which lasted nearly a thousand years ; yet this event, which had at first so unpromising an aspect, laid the foundation of a state of society far more favourable to the general and permanent happiness of the human race, than any which the world had hitherto seen ; a state of society which required many ages to bring it to that condition which it has now attained, and which will probably require ages more to bestow on it all the perfection of which it seems to be gradually susceptible. By dividing Europe into a number of large monarchies, agreeing with each other in their fundamental institutions, but differing in the nature both of their moral and physical advantages ; and possessing, at the same time, such measures of relative force as to render them objects of mutual respect ; it multiplied the chances of human improvement ; secured a mutual communication of lights among vast political communities, all of them fitted to contribute their respective shares to the common stock of knowledge and refinement ; and sheltered science and civilization, till they had time to strike their roots so deep, and to scatter their seeds so wide, that their final progress over the whole globe can now be checked only by some calamity fatal to the species.

BOOK II.

§ I. Birth of Mary, December 8, 1542, and state of the kingdom. § II. Pretensions of cardinal Beaton to the regency.—Earl of Arran chosen regent.—Character of Beaton—of Arran. § III. Schemes of Henry VIII. with regard to Scotland.—Ill conducted by himself.—Odious to the Scots, though in part accepted by them.—Favoured by the regent.—Opposed by the cardinal. § IV. He excites almost the whole nation against the English. § V. Obliges the regent to renounce the friendship with England—and to persecute the reformers. § VI. Beaton engrosses the chief direction of affairs. § VII. Henry invades Scotland. § VIII. A peace concluded. § IX. The murder of Beaton. § X. The regent attempts in vain to seize the murderers. § XI. Troops arrive from France.—Force the castle of St. Andrews to surrender. § XII. New breach with England. § XIII. Scotland invaded by the English. § XIV. Battle of Pinky. § XV. Their victory of little benefit to the English. § XVI. Forces the Scots into a closer union with France, and to offer their queen in marriage to the dauphin. § XVII. The treaty for that purpose concluded. § XVIII. Mary sent to be educated in France. § XIX. Peace concluded. § XX. The Scots become jealous of the French. § XXI. Progress of the reformation. § XXII. The queen dowager aspires to the office of regent.—Courts the reformers.—Prevails on the regent to resign his office. § XXIII. She obtains the regency. § XXIV. Reformation continues to make great progress. § XXV. A view of the political causes which contributed towards that. § XXVI. The queen regent begins her administration with some unpopular measures. § XXVII. Attempts to engage the kingdom in a war with England. § XXVIII. The queen's marriage with the dauphin. § XXIX. Artifices of the

guishing and inactive war, by a peace, in which England, France, and Scotland were comprehended. Henry laboured to exclude the Scots from the benefit of this treaty, and to reserve them for that vengeance which his attention to the affairs of the continent had hitherto delayed: But although a peace with England was of the last consequence to Francis I. whom the emperor was preparing to attack with all his forces, he was too generous to abandon allies who had served him with fidelity, and he chose rather to purchase Henry's friendship with disadvantage to himself, than to leave them exposed to danger. By yielding some

of the miseries to which the most fertile counties in the kingdom were exposed, by a sudden and destructive incursion of the borderers. The first seems to be the report made to Henry by the English wardens of the marches for the year 1544, and contains their exploits from the 2d of July to the 17th of November. The account it gives of the different inroads, or *ferrays*, as they are called, is very minute; and in conclusion, the sum total of mischief they did is thus computed:

Towns, towers, stedes, barnekyns, parishe-churches, bastle-houses, cast down or burnt	192
Scots slain	403
Prisoners taken	816
Nolt, i. e. horned cattle, taken	10,386
Sheep	12,492
Nags and geldings	1,296
Goats	200
Bolls of corn	850
Insight-gear, i. e. household furniture, not reckoned.	

Haynes's State Papers, 43.

The other contains an account of an inroad by the earl of Hertford, between the 8th and 23d of September, 1545; the narrative is more general, but it appears that he had burnt, razed, and destroyed, in the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh only,

Monasteries and friar-houses	7
Castles, towers, and piles	16
Market towns	5
Villages	243
Milns	13
Hospitals	3

All these were cast down or burnt. Haynes, 52. As the Scots were no less skilful in the practice of irregular war, we may conclude that the damage which they did in England was not inconsiderable; and that their *raids* were no less wasteful than the *ferrays* of the English.

